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3
4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

6 * * *

7 MICHAEL ROWE,

8 Plaintiff(s),

9 v.

10 CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, et al.,

11 Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:16-CV-661 JCM (PAL)

ORDER

12
13 Presently before the court is plaintiff's countermotion for leave to amend its first amended
14 complaint. (ECF No. 30). Defendant Clark County Education Association ("CCEA") filed a
15 response (ECF No. 40), as did defendants Clark County School District ("CCSD") and Clark
16 County School District Police Department ("CCSDPD") (ECF No. 38). Plaintiff did not file
17 corresponding replies.

18 Also before the court are the motions to dismiss, submitted by CCEA, CCSD, and
19 CCSDPD. (ECF Nos. 17, 19). Plaintiff filed responses to those motions (ECF Nos. 29, 32), and
20 defendants filed replies (ECF Nos. 34, 35).

21 **I. Introduction**

22 This action allegedly stems from plaintiff's termination as an employee of CCSD for
23 selling Kamagra Oral Jelly to an undercover officer of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police
24 Department. (ECF No. 1). Plaintiff states the jelly is not a controlled substance and that he had
25 no reason to believe that its possession would be unlawful. (*Id.*).

26 As a result of plaintiff's attempted sale, he was arrested on February 21, 2014. (*Id.*).
27 Plaintiff alleges that one of the defendants either improperly provided or received the records of
28 his criminal history identifying that arrest. (*Id.*). Thereafter, CCSD suspended, and later

1 terminated, plaintiff for his use of the jelly “and a ‘pending’ conviction for a felony.” (*Id.* at 11).
2 The prosecution of plaintiff was eventually dismissed. (*Id.*).

3 However, plaintiff was never reinstated with CCSD. (*Id.*). Plaintiff’s action involves the
4 alleged conduct of CCSD and CCSDPD in relation to his employment as well as CCEA’s alleged
5 failure to “adequately and properly grieve and defend [plaintiff] or his best interests in connection
6 with CCSD’s termination of [plaintiff] as required by the Collective Bargaining Agreement.” (*Id.*
7 at 11). Additionally, plaintiff contests the propriety of the arbitration proceeding that occurred
8 subsequent to plaintiff’s termination. (*Id.*).

9 Consequently, plaintiff alleges the following claims/forms of relief in his first amended
10 complaint: (1) vacation of the arbitration award for “corruption, fraud and/or other undue means”;
11 (2) breach of contract by wrongful termination against CCSD; (3) breach of contract against CCEA
12 for failure to properly file grievances on plaintiff’s behalf; (4) breach of fiduciary duty against
13 CCEA for the same; (5) unlawful dissemination/obtention/use of records of criminal history
14 against all defendants; (6) a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for violation of plaintiff’s Fourth, Fifth,
15 and Fourteenth Amendment rights under the United States and Nevada Constitutions against all
16 defendants; (7) infliction of emotional distress against all defendants; (8) punitive damages against
17 all defendants; and (9) declaratory relief against CCSD and CCEA with respect to the collective
18 bargaining agreement. (ECF No. 1 at 14–23).

19 **II. Legal Standards**

20 *a. Amending the complaint*

21 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) provides that leave to amend “shall be freely given
22 when justice so requires.” The Supreme Court has interpreted rule 15(a) and confirmed the liberal
23 standard district courts must apply when granting such leave. In *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178
24 (1962), the Court explained:

25 In the absence of any apparent or declared reason—such as undue delay, bad faith
26 or dilatory motive on the part of the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies
27 by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing party by virtue
of allowance of the amendment, futility of the amendment, etc.—the leave sought
should, as the rules require, be “freely given.”

28 *Id.* at 182.

1 Furthermore, “[a]s [the Ninth C]ircuit and others have held, it is the consideration of
2 prejudice to the opposing party that carries the greatest weight. Prejudice is the touchstone of the
3 inquiry under rule 15(a).” *Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc.*, 316 F.3d 1048, 1052 (citation
4 and quotation marks omitted).

5 *b. Motion to dismiss*

6 The court may dismiss a plaintiff’s complaint for “failure to state a claim upon which relief
7 can be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide “[a] short and
8 plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2).
9 Although rule 8 does not require detailed factual allegations, it does require more than labels and
10 conclusions. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). Furthermore, a formulaic
11 recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not suffice. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662,
12 677 (2009) (citation omitted). Rule 8 does not unlock the doors of discovery for a plaintiff armed
13 with nothing more than conclusions. *Id.* at 678–79. Further, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
14 12(b)(1) allows a party to assert the defense of the court’s lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

15 To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter to “state
16 a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Id.* A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff
17 pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is
18 liable for the misconduct alleged. *Id.* When a complaint pleads facts that are merely consistent
19 with a defendant’s liability, and shows only a mere possibility of entitlement, the complaint does
20 not meet the requirements to show plausibility of entitlement to relief. *Id.*

21 In *Iqbal*, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply
22 when considering a motion to dismiss. *Id.* First, the court must accept as true all of the allegations
23 contained in a complaint. However, this requirement is inapplicable to legal conclusions. *Id.*
24 Second, only a complaint that states a plausible claim for relief survives a motion to dismiss. *Id.*
25 at 678. Where the complaint does not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of
26 misconduct, the complaint has “alleged – but not shown – that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Id.*
27 at 679. When the allegations in a complaint have not crossed the line from conceivable to
28 plausible, plaintiff’s claim must be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.

1 The Ninth Circuit addressed post-*Iqbal* pleading standards in *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202,
2 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). The *Starr* court held:

3 First, to be entitled to the presumption of truth, allegations in a complaint or
4 counterclaim may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action, but must
5 contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable
6 the opposing party to defend itself effectively. Second, the factual allegations that
7 are taken as true must plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief, such that it is not
8 unfair to require the opposing party to be subjected to the expense of discovery and
9 continued litigation.

10 *Id.*

11 **III. Discussion**

12 CCSD argues, and plaintiff concedes, that CCSDPD is a division of CCSD and therefore
13 should not be a named defendant. *See* (ECF Nos. 19, 32). Therefore, CCSDPD will be dismissed
14 from this action.

15 *a. Futility of amendment*

16 Leave to amend a complaint should not be granted if amendment would be futile. *See*
17 *Foman*, 371 U.S. at 182. Here, CCSD argues that the second amended complaint is futile because
18 plaintiff has not complied with the statutory requirement of requesting that specific relief in the
19 form of a motion. (ECF No. 38) (citing Nevada Revised Statute (“NRS”) § 38.241 (“Upon motion
20 to the court by a party to an arbitral proceeding, the court shall vacate an award made in the arbitral
21 proceeding”)).

22 Here, CCEA correctly argues that NRS 38.241, which governs avenues for contesting an
23 arbitration decision, requires that a motion to vacate an arbitration award be submitted within 90
24 days of notice of the award. (ECF No. 75); *see also* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.241(1).

25 This case was removed to federal court on March 25, 2016, and the complaint is
26 unequivocal that plaintiff had notice of the arbitration award and knew the purported ground for
27 his motion to vacate. *See* (ECF No. 1).¹ Plaintiff’s response discusses NRS 38.218, which
28 involves providing notice of a motion—not the actual filing of the motion itself. *See* (ECF No.

¹ Plaintiff eventually filed his motion to vacate the arbitration award on February 21, 2017.
(ECF No. 73). However, Magistrate Judge Leen granted the motion to strike plaintiff’s motion to
vacate. (ECF No. 96).

32). Because plaintiff has not shown that he has filed a motion to vacate within 90 days of notice of the arbitration award, this claim will be dismissed.

This holding has consequences for the motion to amend. Plaintiff bases that motion in part upon the allegation of “facts establishing personal biases of the Arbitrator in this case.” (ECF No. 30 at 17). Therefore, the second amended complaint would be flawed *ab initio* because the arbitration relief cannot be granted but through a motion—and any motion requesting the same would be untimely. *See* LR 15-1; *see also* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.241. Accordingly, plaintiff’s motion to amend will be denied. *See Silva v. Gregoire*, No. C05-5731 RJB/KLS, 2006 WL 3289627, at *2 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 13, 2006) (citing *Jones v. Cmty. Redevelopment Agency of City of Los Angeles*, 733 F.2d 646 (9th Cir. 1984)) (“If a proposed amendment could not withstand a motion to dismiss, a court is justified in denying a motion to amend the pleadings made pursuant to Rule 15(a).”).

b. Dismissal

As an initial matter, there is no independent cause of action for punitive damages or declaratory relief. *See Audette v. Int’l Longshoremen’s & Warehousemen’s Union*, 195 F.3d 1107, 1111 n.2 (9th Cir. 1999); *Lund v. J.C. Penney Outlet*, 911 F. Supp. 442, 445 (D. Nev. 1996). Therefore, claims eight and nine will be dismissed as to both remaining defendants.

I. Claims against CCEA

The court first considers plaintiff’s claims against CCEA. The court will indicate if a subsection’s holding also extends to plaintiff’s claims against CCSD.

A. Claims three and four

CCEA argues that plaintiff’s third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh causes of action against that party should be dismissed because the Local Government Employee Management Relations Board (the “EMRB”) has exclusive jurisdiction to hear claims arising from NRS Chapter 288, plaintiff has failed to exhaust his administrative remedies, CCEA is not required to assert a grievance, and CCEA did actually grieve plaintiff’s termination. (ECF No. 17) (citing *Rosequist v. Int’l Ass’n of Firefighters Local 1908*, 49 P.3d 651 (Nev. 2002), *overruled on other grounds by Allstate Ins. Co. v. Thorpe*, 170 P.3d 989 (Nev. 2007)).

1 The Nevada Supreme “[C]ourt has recognized that the EMRB has exclusive jurisdiction
2 over unfair labor practice issues.” *City of Reno v. Reno Police Protective Ass’n*, 59 P.3d 1212,
3 1217 (Nev. 2002); *see also* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 288.280. Therefore, this court evaluates which claims
4 it may presently consider.

5 In light of plaintiff’s claims against both CCEA and CCSD, this is a hybrid action because
6 some of the claims at issue, such as the constitutional claims, are outside of the EMRB’s exclusive
7 jurisdiction; moreover, the Nevada Supreme Court has indicated that a trial court may exercise
8 subject matter jurisdiction over these claims in such an action. *See Clark Cnty. v. Tansey*, No.
9 68951, 2017 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 151, at *3–4 (Nev. Mar. 1, 2017) (citing federal law when
10 considering whether the EMRB had exclusive jurisdiction over the conflict that produced a hybrid
11 case); *see also* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 288.110(2).

12 However, that court also suggested that a trial court may exercise jurisdiction over claims
13 subject to EMRB’s purview only if a plaintiff had exhausted his or her administrative remedies.
14 *See Tansey*, 2017 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 151 at *3 n.2 (noting that “it was proper for the district
15 court to entertain [plaintiff]’s claims” because “[plaintiff] exhausted the available grievance
16 procedure under the collective bargaining agreement, as the Union declined to bring [plaintiff’s]
17 claim to arbitration and the [EMRB] dismissed his complaint.”).

18 Plaintiff concedes that the EMRB has not reached a decision on his claims against CCEA.
19 (ECF No. 29). Thus, this court may not exercise jurisdiction over plaintiff’s claims that fall under
20 the EMRB’s purview (claims three and four) because they remain unexhausted.

21 *B. Claims five, six, and seven*

22 The court now considers plaintiff’s claims that lie outside of the EMRB’s exclusive
23 jurisdiction: his criminal record dissemination, constitutional tort, and emotional distress claims.
24 (ECF No. 29).

25 Plaintiff’s fifth claim addressing CCEA’s alleged dissemination or use of criminal history
26 records cannot proceed at this time because he has failed to properly allege, in a non-conclusory
27 fashion, that CCEA was involved in any illicit distribution of plaintiff’s criminal record. *See* (ECF
28 No. 1); *see also Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678–79.

Next, plaintiff has not plausibly alleged that CCEA is a state actor and therefore subject to § 1983 liability. *See* (ECF Nos. 1, 29); *see also Chudacoff v. Univ. Med. Ctr. of S. Nevada*, 649 F.3d 1143, 1149 (9th Cir. 2011) (citing *Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co.*, 457 U.S. 922, 928 (1982)).

Indeed, plaintiff attempts to argue—without any citation to case law—that CCEA is essentially a state actor because its members are state employees that are purportedly amenable to the political whims of CCSD. (ECF No. 29). These allegations and arguments are conclusory; therefore, plaintiff’s constitutional claims will be dismissed as to CCEA.

Plaintiff next alleges that CCEA either intentionally or negligently inflicted emotional distress against him. (ECF No. 1). Although plaintiff incorporates prior allegations of fact into this portion of his complaint, there is no clear interplay between those general facts and the “formulaic recitation of elements of [this] cause of action” otherwise presented in his complaint. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (2007); *see also* (ECF No. 1). Therefore, this cause of action will be dismissed as to both CCEA and CCSD.

2. Claims against CCSD

A. Claim two

Plaintiff's second claim alleges breach of contract against CCSD for his allegedly improper termination. (ECF No. 1). CCSD argues that claims requiring the interpretation of a collective bargaining agreement are exclusively subject to the review process provided for in that agreement—not in front of a court. (ECF No. 19).

Plaintiff acknowledges that his employment was subject to “the terms of that . . . Collective Bargaining Agreement referred to herein.” (ECF No. 1 at 15). Additionally, plaintiff also alleges that “[t]here may be other breaches of [plaintiff]’s employment agreement by CCSD in violation of the Collective Bargaining agreement, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.” (ECF No. 1 at 16).

Based upon the previous discussion regarding this court’s ability to hear claims that would fall under the EMRB’s jurisdiction, it is clear that this claim is based upon allegations of a prohibited labor practice. Indeed, plaintiff himself states that “those claims which allege direct

1 breaches and request interpretation of the Collective Bargaining Agreement by CCEA arguably
2 arise under NRS Chapter 288.” (ECF No. 29 at 12); *see also City of Reno*, 59 P.3d at 1217 (2002).

3 Again, plaintiff concedes that he has not pursued an action before the EMRB. (ECF No.
4 29). Thus, this claim cannot be heard by this court because plaintiff’s failure to exhaust this claim
5 with the EMRB deprives this court of jurisdiction.

6 *B. Claim five*

7 NRS 179A.100(1) provides: “[R]ecords of criminal history may be disseminated by an
8 agency of criminal justice without any restriction pursuant to this chapter . . . which pertain to an
9 incident for which a person is currently within the system of criminal justice, including parole or
10 probation.” *See also* 1983 Nev. Op. Att’y Gen. 9, 1983 WL 171440 (1983) (discussing arrest
11 records).

12 Therefore, plaintiff’s allegations that CCSD was involved in the use or obtention of
13 criminal history records do not state a claim for relief because plaintiff had been arrested before
14 the CCSD proceedings occurred. (ECF No. 1). Thus, this claim will be dismissed.

15 *C. Claim six*

16 Plaintiff alleges that CCSD officers did not provide *Miranda* warnings before interrogating
17 him about plaintiff’s suspected criminal activity and further asserts that CCSD later used plaintiff’s
18 statements as justification for his termination. (*Id.*). Additionally, plaintiff alleges that he tried to
19 ask for legal counsel during that period, and a CCSDPD officer continued with the interrogation.
20 (*Id.*). Plaintiff states that he was also not permitted legal counsel at an employment-related
21 preliminary investigatory conference. (*Id.*).

22 First, plaintiff asserts that his due process rights were violated under Article 1 of the Nevada
23 Constitution because CCSD obtained or disseminated his criminal history records without any
24 legal basis for doing so. (*Id.*). As discussed in the previous subsection, this argument is legally
25 inaccurate.²

26
27
28 ² Moreover, plaintiff correctly offers that, generally, “[v]iolations of state laws do not give
rise to liability under Section 1983.” (ECF No. 19 at 13 n.9) (citing *Campbell v Burt*, 141 F.3d
927, 930 (9th Cir. 1998)).

1 Second, plaintiff's alleged *Miranda* violation cannot survive the motion to dismiss because
2 there is no allegation that a custodial interrogation was at issue. *See* (ECF No. 1); *see also Miranda*
3 *v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 444 (1966).

4 Third, there are no factual allegations indicating that plaintiff or his property were
5 unreasonably seized. *See* (ECF No. 1); *see also Wiideman v. McMillion (Wanda)*, 876 F.2d 898
6 n.1 (9th Cir. 1989) (an unreasonable search or seizure is a necessary allegation for this variety of
7 Fourth Amendment claim).

8 Fourth, CCSD is incorrect that the Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination
9 applies only to criminal proceedings; it may also apply in a civil proceeding if "the testimony
10 might later subject the witness to criminal prosecution." *Lefkowitz v. Cunningham*, 431 U.S. 801,
11 805 (1977).

12 Although the relevant criminal charges against plaintiff were eventually dismissed, the
13 complaint indicates that plaintiff was charged with a crime *after* his employment was terminated.³
14 (ECF No. 1 at 10). Thus, it is possible that statements made in a prior civil hearing could have
15 been used against him in the subsequent criminal prosecution. Consequently, the denial of
16 plaintiff's request for an attorney to represent him at the CCSD investigatory conference survives
17 the present motion. (ECF No. 1); *see also Arnold v. McCarthy*, 566 F.2d 1377, 1385 (9th Cir.
18 1978) (indicating that the dismissal of a defendant's charge pending further investigation might
19 not foreclose later prosecution under the Fifth Amendment's Double Jeopardy Clause).

20 **IV. Conclusion**

21 In sum, all claims against all defendants will be dismissed, except for plaintiff's § 1983
22 claim against CCSD regarding his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, without
23 prejudice.

24 Accordingly,

25 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff's motion to
26 amend the complaint (ECF No. 30) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

27
28 ³ Plaintiff's response discusses the "shock the conscience" standard but has not shown that
any alleged actions meet this standard. (ECF No. 32).

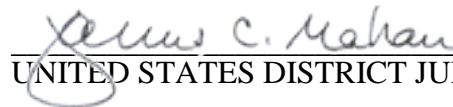
1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that CCEA's motion to dismiss (ECF No. 17) be, and the
2 same hereby is, GRANTED, without prejudice.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that CCSD and CCSDPD's motion to dismiss (ECF No. 19)
4 be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART, without prejudice.

5 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that CCSDPD is dismissed from the case.

6 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, if plaintiff wishes to submit a renewed motion to amend
7 his complaint, he must do so within thirty (30) days of the date of this order. Any proposed
8 amended complaint must comply with Local Rule 15-1, and the motion must comply with Federal
9 Rule of Civil Procedure 15.

10 DATED April 28, 2017.

11 
12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE